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Morth-Carolina Standard WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

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The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JAN. 2, 1858.

HOLDEN & WILSON, STATE PRINTERS, AUTHORIZED PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Important from Nicaragua - The Walker Expedition Ended !- Gen. Walker in New York.

The steamer Northern Light arrived at New York on Sunday night last from Greytown, having on board Gen. William Walker, who had been arrested at Punta Arenas by Commodore Paulding, of the U. S. frigate Wabash. We give below the particulars, contained in a letter to the New York Times, dated "U. S. steam-frigate Wabash, off San Juan del Norte," December 10, 1857 :

"You heard, by the Star of the West, of the landing of General Walker and his men on the Point Arenas, directly under the guns of the Sara-

I have now to announce to you his capture. Upon landing he took possession of Scott's buildings, and also of a schooner lying at the wharf. Captain Chatard, of the Saratoga, informed him that he must give up the schooner and evacuate the buildings, which he did, moving further up the Point, where he hired a few small buildings, huts I may call them, and hoisted his flag there.

He assumed that Point Arenas was the head-quarters of the army of Nicaragua, and upon one occasion when Lieut. Cilley, of the Saratoga, in company with two other officers, landed on the Point, he was ordered to leave it. Cilley told him that he did not recognize his authority, but that if he repeated the order, having the power to enforce it, he would leave. He states that Walker threatened to

shoot him if he came there again. On the 4th inst. forty-five of his men, under Col. Anderson, went up the river and captured two steamers, and the Fort of Castillo.

Thus far all had gone well. He had command of the river, and only waited for his reinforcements to go up into the interior and carry all before him. On Sunday, the 6th inst., flag officer Hiram Pauld-

ing arrived in this ship. The English ship-of-the-line Brunswick, and steam-frigate Leopard arrived on the same day, and on the evening of the 7th, the United States steamer Fulton, Lieutenant-Commanding J. J. Almy. We were obliged to anchor outside, there not being water enough for a ship of our draft to go in.

Commodore Paulding determined to effect a landing on the 8th. Early on the morning of the 8th we hoisted out the launches and first cutter, and got the howitzers into them. At 81 o'clock, commenced to send the marines and boarders to the Fulton. The sea was so heavy that they had to get out of the after gun-deck ports, one at a time, and have their arms handed down to them. Upon getting alongside of the Fulton, it was very difficult to get so many men, encumbered with their arms, on board without accident. Some few got overboard, but were rescued. To give you some idea of what the sea was. I would state that while I was in a boat, quite close to the ship, it would sink in the trough, and an interven ing sea would hide the ship so that I could not see her topgallantmast heads. The launches and first cutter pulled into the harbor. After the men had all been transferred to the Fulton, Commodore Paulding went on board of her and hoisted his flag.

toga, warped her head, and sprung her broadside to bear on the head quarters and magazine of Gen. At 2 P. M, the Fulton ran alongside of Scott's wharf, where the men were landed, and formed. Capt. Engle now took command of all the active forces ashore and affoat, amounting to about 400

Captain Engle went in, in his gig, before all the

men had left the ship. He went on board the Sara-

He directed Lieut. Sinclair, in command of the launches, to anchor within fire, second raige, of Walker's camp, but out of the Saratoga's line of fire- He then took his aid, Mr. Shuff, and pulled up to the head-quarters of General Walker having directed the commandant of the Saratoga, that when he returned from the interview, if he wished him to fire he would wave his flag. The same oner was given to Lieut. Sinclair. The Saratoga to fire shot and shell, and the launches grape and sirapnell. The seamen and marines were not to admnce till

He had a short interview with Gen. Waker, who met him at the landing, and invited him tohis quarters. Capt. E. then gave him a communication from Flag Officer Paulding. As soon as he lead it he said: 'I surrender, and am under your orders.' hen, Sir,' said Captain Engle, 'haul dwn your

He immediately ordered it down. Captain Engle then said, 'General, I am very sorry to see you here. I would like to see an officer of your ability in command of regular troops.' They then spoke of the disposition of the arms, &c. The Captain, in describing this interview, says the behaviour of Gen. W. was that of a well-bred gentleman -his voice is soft, his manner is easy, but firm. He speaks slowly, but the flash of his eye tells you that what he says he means. The Captain, with his aid, then left. At this time one of the steamers they had captured came down the river and anchored in the stream, under the direction of Lieutenant

At 4 P. M. General Walker, under the order of Commodore Paulding, came on board the Fulton, and a short time afterwards, Captain Engle, his aid, and General Walker were pulled off in the gig to the Wabash. The sea was running so high that they were hoisted up in their boat.

The rest of us, with Walker's men, soon followed in the Fulton, and about an hour after dark we were

all on board of our own ship. The Fulton, bearing the pennant of Flag-Officer

pidity and precision with which they performed their evolutions were a high compliment to their

You will see by the above description that Walker had no chance of a successful resistance, and, happily, the day ended without our being obliged to spill the blood of our countrymen.

On the 12th inst., all the prisoners, except Gen. Walker and his Secretary, were sent on board the Saratoga, which vessel immediately got under way for Norfolk. They numbered one hundred and

forty-one officers and men.
We captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition, and about two months' provisions for two hundred men.

The officers of Walker's expedition seemed to be much cast down to find their plans all defeated in the full tide of success, but many of the privates seemed to be perfectly satisfied."

A correspondent of the New York Herald says:

"Tuesday, the 8th of December, broke clear and cool, but its sun shone on a forsaken camp and broken fortunes. Monday night, Captain Faysoux attempted to ascend the river, and was intercepted and turned back by a United States man-of-war boat. In the morning, accompanied by Gere al Hornsby, he went on board the Wabash to ascertain the reason, and was then politely informed by Commodore Paulding that General Walker was to le taken prisoner, with his whole force, and that the river was blockaded to prevent him from going up that stream. At the same time Hornsby and Faysoux were told to remain on board the Wabash as prisoners until the United States sailors and marines were transferred to the steamer Fulton, preparatory to landing.

We had observed the boats passing up the river in front of our camps the night before; but did not pay particular attention to the fact, as the Saratoga had been in the habit of doing the same whenever she wanted water. About 9 A. M., four U. S. launches, with howitzers in the bows, pulled into the harbor, and coming up, deployed in line in front of our camp. Still no suspicion entered our minds, as they might intend target exercise. But this delusion did not last long, for after considerable drifting and hauling about, they all ranged up abreast of Gen. Walker's camp, with the howitzers directed at the Nicaraguan quarters. Then there was confusion-some talking fight and some talking flight; but the General settled the matter by expressing a determination to surrender at discretion, saying at the same time that it would be folly to think of resistance. The same impression became general when the Fulton steamed into the harbor, and anchoring alongside the Transit Company's wharf, discharged four hundred marines and sailors. And to make it worse, the Saratoga hauled in closer to the shore and pointed her battery so as to rake the Nicaraguan camp lengthwise. Walker was thus hemmed in between three fires, one in front, one in the rear, and one at right angles.

After the United States force had been thus stationed, Captain F. Engle, of the Wabash, came into Walker's camp and requested an interview. The General met Captain Engle at the wharf, and the two retired to a private room. A demand to surrender was made, and the General assented immediately. Captain Engle asked the General to have the Nicaraguan flag hauled down, which was done by the officer of the day. The guard had been disarmed previously.

Captain Engles departed, ordering the marines to fall back, the boats to return to the ships, and the cannon fuse to be extinguished.

Just at this time the steamer Morgan, so long exected from up the river, came in sight, with twelve Americans on board and thirty Costa Rican prisoners. She was boarded by the marines and a guard put upon her. After two verbal messages to the General about

the details of the surrender, Capt. Engle returned, and invited General Walker on board the Fulton. The General immediately acceded, and going into the Captain's gig, was soon on board the Fulton. I had preceded him, and was standing abaft the mizenmast when the General came over the rail. Every eye in all the crowd was strained to see the "grayeyed man," and a thousand sympathies were expressed for his fortunes. Commodore Paulding inquired of me if "that was the General," and on being told it was, he politely removed his cap, and gracefully advancing, met the general half way between the gangway and cable, saying-

"This is General Walker, I believe," at the same time extending his hand. "I am General Walker," responded the prisoner, and taking the Commodore's hand, both stcol for a moment in suspense, the large and commanding form of the naval officer almost shading from sight the small but compact figure of the military chieftain. The two took chairs to converse, when the General was so overcome by the great injustice of this sudden and apalling reverse that had thus stricken him down in his victorious career, that his eves were red with tears. I have every reason to clieve that the Commodore expressed a sympathy

for his fortunes, but plead the inexorable calls of duty in extenuation of the step he had thus taken." Col. Anderson, who had been sent on an expedition with some sixty men, had captured, and was still holding, the Fort Castillo. One of the reporters of the New York Times, who had called on Gen.

Walker at Gen. Henningsen's, in New York, says: "We found him in Mrs. H.'s parlor, about 11 o'clock last night, looking as well as when he was n New York last June. He was in his brown frock coat, gray pants, and in blander mood than ever. He was as composed as ever, and readily detailed in his low, moderate voice the story of his last adven-

General Walker seems to feel the peculiarity of Anderson's position. He did not think the Costa Ricans were very I kely to disturb them, but whatever occurred, the United States Government was alone responsible for the lives of the men. He referred to the great sacrifices which most of his men had made to go to Nicaragua, and of the losses and disappointments which this sudden interruption of their plans would occasion. He seems in excellent spirits, no way doubtful of ultimate success, and more sanguine than ever. To-day, he said, he should formally surrender himself to the United States Marshal, and inquired where he could find his

Gen. Walker is now in the power of the United States Government, and will no doubt be tried for violating the neutrality laws. It was a bold act, that of reaching out the Federal arm and arresting the great "Fillibuster" on a foreign soil. The intelligence of his arrest, and the forcible breaking up of his expedition, will occasion strong feeling in New Orleans and Mobile, and in the States south of

The Utah Army and Brigham. It has already been stated that the United States troops, destined for Utah, had arrived at Fort Bridger, some hundred miles from Salt Lake City. The "Expeditional Correspondent" of the New York Herald, writing from the "Camp on Ham's Fork," (do you know where that is?) under date October 21st, says:

"In my judgment a more efficient body of troops. for its numbers, never took the field than the little army for Utah. The officers and enlisted men all perform their arduous duties with wonderful cheerfulness and alacrity, and great enthusiasm is every where manifested for the success of the expedition and the reputation of the service.

Paulding during the preparations for the attack, was alongside of Scott's wharf. Our men presented a Bridger, and they now threaten to burn down some and formidable appearance, and the ra- Salt Lake City, if, peradventure, we effect an en-

of before the checked was deemed probable.

trance into the valley; and to judge from what we have already seen, we are prepared to believe they will not hesitate to make any sacrifice to prevent us from coming in contact with their people. The Mor-mon leaders are perfectly aware of the fact that what they have already done implicates them as deeply as it is possible, and they have, without doubt, fully

resolved to hazard every thing upon the issue.

It is supposed by many that the Mormons are preparing to leave our territory for Mexico, or some other country, in the spring, and this seems highly probable, as they must know they cannot hereafter remain together as a distinct community within the limits of our possessions.

A few days since an exceedingly racy despatch was received in our camp from Brigham Young, in which he says he is quite sorry for the army, as it is possible there may be some respectable men in it; and as he possesses naturally a large share of the milk of human kindness, he will, from pure motives of humanity, permit the troops to winter at Fort Hall, in Oregon, but that they must not think of coming near Salt Lake City, or they would certainly be "wiped out." He, however, is decidedly of the opinion that it would be far better for the officers to resign their commissions and go home than to stay here and serve a tyrant. I have no doubt the officers will give this disinterested advice mature consideration. As yet, however, I have heard of no

Our saintly friends continue to favor us with their presence, but are careful not to come within range of our Minie rifles. Two companies were seen by our own pickets this afternoon, and one of our wagon masters, who was a short distance in the rear of the train, was taken prisoner by them."

The same correspondent, under date November

"Col. Johnston, the new commander, arrived yesterday, and we are to push forward to Salt Lake City at once; and if the elements do not stop us, you may expect to see my next letter dated at the fountain head of Mormondom.

On Monday last the War Department received of ficial despatches from the Utah army. The march of the army had been slow and tedious, but the road was in good order and the weather fine.

On the 5th of November, Col. Johnston was to march on Fort Bridger and dislodge any force he might find there, and await the approach of Colonel Cook, when, as the approach of winter was too near to-attempt the passage of the Wasach range of mountains with the probability of success, he would seize upon the district mentioned in his letter from South Pass, and occupy it until an advance shall be

The communication of Brigham Young to Colonel Alexander, and from Elder Taylor to Captain Marcy, and the orders of D. Wells, the commander of the Mormons, which Johnston incloses, and the acts of the Legislative Assembly at its last session, show, he says, a matured and settled design on the part of the sect of the Mormons to hold and occupy the Territory independent of, and irrespective of the authority of the United States.

Brigham Young exhibits much pluck. He solemnly warns Col. Alexander, thus :

"Threatenings to waste and exterminate this people have been sounded in our ears for more than a score of years, and we yet live. The Zion of the Lord is here, and wicked men and devils cannot destroy it. If you persist in your attempt to permanently locate an army in this Territory contrary to the wishes and constitutional rights of the people therein, and with a view to aid the administration in their unhallowed efforts to palm their corrupt officials upon us, and to protect them, and black-legs, black-hearted scoundrels, whore-masters, and murderers, as was the sole intention in sending you and your troops here, you will have to meet a mode of warfare against which your tactics furnish you no

"You write, 'It becomes you to look to the consequences; for you must be aware that so unequal a contest can never be successfully sustained by the people you govern.' We have counted the cost it may be to us; we look for the United States to en-

Again, he says :

deavor to swallow us up, and we are prepared for the contest, if they wish to forego the constitution in their insane efforts to crush out all human rights. But the cost of so suicidal a course to our enemies we have not wasted our time in considering rightly, deeming it more particularly their business to figure out and arrive at the amount of so immense a sum. It is now the Kingdom of God or the kingdom of the devil. If God is for us, we will prosper; but if he is for you and against us, you will prosper, and we we will say 'Amen! let the Lord be God and Him alone we will serve."

Again, he begs the Colonel to excuse him while he utters what he considers an immpressive truth: "Excuse me, sir, when I say you are merely the servants of a lamentably-corrupt administration; that your primary law is obedience to orders; and that you come here with armed foreigners-with cannon, rifles, bayonets and broadswords-expressly and for the openly-avowed purpose of 'cutting out the loathsome ulcer from the body politic." Brigham finally "commands" Col. Alexander to

"By virtue of my office as governor of the Territory of Utah, I command you to marshal your troops and leave this Territory, for it can be of no possible benefit to you to waste treasures and blood n prosecuting your course upon the side of a rebellion against the general government by its administrators. You have had, and still have, plenty of t me to retire within the reach of supplies at the East or to go Fort Hall. Should you conclude to comply with so just a command, and need any assistance to go East, such assistance will be promptly and cheerfully extended. We do not wish to destroy the life of any human being, but, on the contrary, we ardently desire to preserve the lives and liberty of all, so far as it may be in our power."

A "Northern Democratic Editor" publishes a card in the Washington Union, protesting against the imputations cast by Judge Douglas upon those Democratic Editors who refuse to go with him in his opposition to the Lecompton Constitution .-The Editor concludes his card as follows:

"As one of the Editors, therefore, of the Democratic press who sustain the President in the position assumed by him on the Kansas question in his late message, and one, too, who has been a consistent supporter and defender of the Kansas-Nebraska measure from the day on which Judge Douglas offered it in the Senate as chairman of the Committee on Territories up to this hour, I protest against the wholesale denunciation of dishonesty and corrupt motives which that Senator has seen proper, from his place in the Senate, to cast upon those Editors who cannot now follow the author of the Kansas-Nebraska measure with his sheme of interrention in the affairs of Kansas for the sake of nonintervention."

Denunciation of Democratic Editors, because they stand in good faith by the Administration, will injure the denouncer more than it will them. Imputations that they are influenced by "patronage," and not by a sense of right, are noticed by them only to be despised. The newspaper Editors of the country, as a class, are just as honest as members of Congress are, or any other body of men; but it is somewhat schionable to denounce and decry the heads of the public press, and Judge Douglas seems for once to have adopted this fashion. We will see That gomes of the property with a roll were en tween thirty and torty millions, This bankerup

The Arrest of Gen. Walker. The arrest of Gen. Walker by Commodore Paulding appears to have created some excitement. The

New York Herald of Tuesday says: "The news of the breaking up of Walker's expedition created an intense excitement yesterday, not only in this city, but in Washington, Mobile, and at other points at the South. The conduct of commodore Paulding was severely criticised. It is stated that that officer acted without instructions in his demonstration against the fillibusters, the only orders issued being simply those promulg-ed some time since to all the officers of the federal government to prevent infractions of the neutrality laws. It is furthermore stated that the administration disclaim and disapprove of the conduct of the Commodore, and that he will be held to a strict ac-

countability. Gen. Walker, in accordance with his promise to Commodore Paulding, presented himself at the office of the United States Marshal yesterday. Not having received any orders with regard to the General, Marshal Rynders advised him to proceed to Washington, and place himself in communication with the federal authorities. Gen. Walker adopted the suggestion, and will leave this morning for Washington City.

The instructions to Commodore Paulding were necessarily general in their nature, it being impossible for the government to anticipate very state of circumstances, and not until his official despatch shall have been considered, will it be determined whether or not he was justified in arresting him."

The last Washington States says:

"The arrest of Gen. Walker by Commodore Paulding, at Punta Arenas, has created considerable discussion and excite ent already. We believe it will not end here, for the circumstances of the case seem to place the United States officers in anything but a commendable or defensible position. It seems, by the published letters of Commodore Paulding and Commander Chatard, sufficiently apparent that they were inspired by petty personal spleen, and forgot, by exceeding the strict duty to their own flag, in the desire to tear down Gen. Walker's.

We believe the popular desire will be for the dismissal of Commodore Paulding. He had a special routine of duties to perform; and we doubt if his instructions warranted him in going as far as he did. If so, this case presents the second in which officers of the United States self-instructed themselves to capture General Walker. Secretary Toucey, in his report, says that Captain Davis had no authority for acting as he did; and we are strong in the belief that Commodore Paulding equally exceeded his in-

If this is to continue, what check can we have against the good or ill feelings of our naval officers interfering with their duty? We must commence some time, and it seems to us that some example must be made by this Government to preserve its character of Democratic impartiality and purity."

"LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF JAMES IREDELL."-We return our thanks to Mr. James J. Iredell, of this city, for the first volume of the "Life and Correspondence of James Iredell, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States," by Griffith J. McRee, Esq., of Wilmington.

We have read this volume with much interest. The life of Mr. Iredell is traced from his boyhood up to near the close of the Revolution; the remainder of his career being reserved for the second volume. His early correspondence and his journal of his life-which he kept for several years after his arrival at Edenton-show much proficiency in knowledge and a most amiable and noble disposition. In his case at least, "the boy was father to the man." Mr. Iredell, it is known, was a staunch Whig, and an active and influential participant in the Revolution; and his papers and letters upon the condition of public affairs in that great crisis are models of style, and breathe the most ardent

devotion to liberty and his adopted country. Mr. Iredell is the father of the lamented Governor

James Iredell, of this State. Mr. McRee has performed his task thus far with spirit and in good taste. His style is lively and attractive, and he seems to be well informed, not only as to the leading but as to many of the minor events of the Revolution, and especially as to those which occurred in Edenton and its vicinity. The second volume of the work will be looked for with much interest. When completed, it will be a useful and interesting addition to the history of the State during the period of which it treats.

The work is from the press of Appleton & Co., New York, and has been executed on good paper and in a superior manner.

Hon. Francis W. Pickens, of South-Carolina, it is stated, is to be appointed by the President Minister to Russia. Col. Williams, of Tennessee, is also likely, it is said, to receive a foreign mission of a high grade. No mention is made of any thing in this way for any citizen of North Carolina. But is Virginia to get nothing more? We shall see .-Some one once said derisively, that North Carolina was "an excellent State to move from." We think it an excellent State to move to; but of all the States Virginia is the one to hail from in order to obtain federal office. It has always been so, we believe; and we do not envy our friends over there their good fortune-that is, if any thing of the kind is to be realized by seeking and obtaining office.-North Carolina is so modest that she waits to be called to the feast, and it sometimes happens that

LIEUT. WM. S. WEST, Company B, of General Walker's army, is, we learn, among the prisoners taken by Commodore Paulding. Lieut. West is a native of Raleigh, fought gallantly through the Mexican war in all his campaigns. Gen. Henningsen, Col. Frank Anderson, and Capt. Cook, in their despatches, speak in the highest terms of Lieut

SENATOR HENDERSON. - The Rusk (Texas) Enquirer, of the 5th, learns from a gentleman recently from Henderson, that Gen. J. P. Henderson, U. S. Senstor, is now in Rusk county in a very precarious state of health .-- He is so feeble as to be unable to appear on the street.

The Bank of Washington has declared a divdend of three per cent. for the past six months.

Excited. - Cameron, of the Fayetteville Argus.

SENATOR REID.—In looking over the proceedingsof the United States Senate of the 10th, we see that our Senator, David S. Reid, gave "notice of his intention, on some early day, to introduce a bill making an appropriation for completing the harbor and removing the obstructions at the mouth of Cape Fear River." This is a commendable move on the part of Mr. Reid, and shows that he is unmindful of the wants of his constituents in this section of country; and we hope he may be successful in getting the bill through both houses of Congress. curciole som of six millions eleving.

The Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of this State met in this city on Wednesday last: Present-Hon. R. M. Pearson and Hon. W. H. Battle, Judges; Chief Justice Nash detained at home by illness.

The following gentlemen have been licensed to practice law in the County Courts of this State: John F. Murrill, of Onslow; Joseph J. Martin, of Martin; John W. Ellis, of Bladen; Josioh Collins, Jr., Washington; A. B. McEachin, of Robeson; Gilbert M. Patterson, of Richmond; Asa Ross, of Brunswick; George C. Woodley, of Lenoir; Abner S. Williams, of Martin ; D. F. Caldwell, of Guilford ; James R. Bulla, of Randolph; L. W. Humphrey, of Onslow; Z. J. Foote, of Wayne; Jas. R. Dought

of Madison; Thomas D. Williams, of Warrren; Seaton Gales, of Wake; George W. Brooks, of Wake; Robt. S. Sinclair, of Pasquotank. And the following have been licensed to practice

of Pasquotank; Needham B. Cobb, of Wayne; Ed.

mund J. Gaines, of Montgomery; John G. Yancey,

in the Superior Courts: S. A. Smith, J. B. Gilliam, William Scott, J. C. Hitchcock, John A. Stanly, James H. Abell, John S. Moore, W. H. Bagley, C. W. Grandy, Jr., John N. Stallings, J. E. Short, Luther Blue, R. H. Broadfield, James P. Holderby, and Rich. H. Battle.

Important from Kansas.

We give below the latest intelligence from Kansas. It seems the Lecompton Constitution, with the slavery clause, has been adopted:

St. Louis, Dec. 28. Kansas advices of the 22d inst. have been received by the Republican.

The Lecompton constitution, with slavery, was carried at the election on the 21st by a large majority. The pro-slavery vote at Shawnee was 765, at Alathe 200, and at Lexington about the same. It was reported at Lawrence that a body of free State men were gone to Lecompton to seize the Territorial arms.

A letter dated Lawrence, 21st, says that General Lane has gone to Fort Scott, with the avowed determination to destroy that place, exterminate the proslavery settlers on the Shawnee reservation, and carry the war into Missiourf.

Gentlemen from Kansas report the whole vote of Lecompton as 132, and the majority for slavery 60. books were not opened at Topeka.

The slavery majority in Lexington was 30. Nothing had been heard from Leavenworth. General Denver had assumed the Governorship of the Territory, and had issued an address, in which he exhorts the citizens to appeal to the ballot box for the settlement of their difficulties. He make copious extracts from the President's instructions as indicative of the line of policy he designs to pursue, and also states that General Calhoun had invited himself and the presiding officers of both houses of the Territoral Legislature to be present at the counting of the returns of the election on the 21st.

Mr. Pritchell, beater of despatches from Governor Denver to the government at Washington, passed through this city yesterday. There is nothing authentic from Fort Scott.

A letter to the Republican says that the Lawrence Convention of the 22d inst. will decide whether or not to go into the January election for State officers. Many favor such a course, with the view of crushing the State government. Ex-Secretary Stanton's mentioned for Governor.

For the Standard.

Messrs. Editors: - Aware, as I am, of your ardent attachment to the cause of general, and especially female education, I beg leave, through the medium of your excellent and widely-circulating paper, to submit a few remarks in behalf of Oxford Female

This flourishing institution is located in the beautiful town of Oxford-one of the most healthy and desirable places in North Carolina. It has hitherto been liberally patronized; closed its last session under the most pleasing and favorable circumstances. and has a bright prospect of commencing equally so with the new year. Mr. J. II. Mills, the principal of this school, graduated at Wake Forest College a few years since with the highest honors, and is well known to be a ripe scholar and a gentleman of high order of talent. From an intimate association with him for the last six months, I know him to be a man of deep piety, great intrinsic worth and unflinching nerve in discharge of his duty. And from these and other requisites, there are, in my humble judgment, but few men better qualified to discharge the duties of the high and important posi-

tion he occupies. Mr. Mills is emphatically a working man, and all connected with him, both teachers and pupils, are required to work also. In regard to myself, I hope to be pardoned for saying that thus far I have done and intend to continue to do all in my power to advance the pupils in the department over which preside, (that of drawing and painting,) and I feel persuaded that thus will the other teachers do also. Much pains is taken in this school to improve the health and refine and polish the manners of the pupils, and all that can be done is done to promote and secure their very best interests.

No sectarian influence whatever is exerted upon their minds, and they are permitted to attend public worship in the different churches in town whereever preaching may chance to be.

Mr. Mills has recently added much to the College for the comfort and convenience of the school, by a new and almost entire outfit of furniture, &c., and in addition to this he has secured the services of Mr. William Piper and his estimable lady to preside over the steward's department, whose good cheer and fatherly and motherly care for the young ladies can only be equalled by the piety and amiable disposition of these most excellent people.

Thus, Messrs, Editors, it will be seen that this school possesses no ordinary advantages, and parents and guardians who would have their daughters and wards acquire a finished education cannot do better, in my humble judgment, than to send them to Oxford Female College. O. P. COPELAND.

December 26th.

MARRIED.

In this City, on the 24th ult., by J. F. Hutchins, Esq., Mr. Alpheus Reaves to Miss Elizabeth Medlin.
In Cumberland county, on the 22d ult., by J. P. McLean, Esq., King P. Hammond, of Chatham co., to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Gilmore, Sr. Also on the same evening. daughter of Hugh Gilmore, Sr. Also on the same evening, Geo. A. McKay to Miss Margaret McDuffie, daughter of M. J. Buie, Esq.

In Centre Church, Robeson, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. Dan'l Johnson, Mr. Jno. K. Brown, of Wilmington, to Miss Janie, daughter of the late Bcnj. L. McLauchlin, of Columbia, S. C.

In Sampson county, on the 17th ult., by Jno. B. Robinson, Esq., Mr. Randal Powell, of Duplin, to Miss Susan R. Johnson, of Sampson.

In Moore county, on Sunday evening, the 20th ult., by Thos. Rollins, Esq., Mr. Henry Hunt to Miss Mary Ann Godfree.

Godfrey.

At Charlotte C. H., Va., by the Rev. R. C. Vaughan, Mr. Hasel W. Burgwyn, of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss Nannie Robertson, daughter of Winslow Robertson, of Charlotte.

In Forestville, on the 24th ult., by Prof. W. T. Brooks, Mr. Geo. C. Devereux to Miss Laura A., eldest daughter of

Don't Purchase until you have tried Nash's Planes!

A.L. WE ASK OF PERSONS WISHING TO PUR-CHASE PIANOS is, that they will give ours a trial befire going elsewhere, and if we fail to please it will be at our own expense.

E. P. NASH, Book and Piano Seller,

Wile, Exper and the Sales of the Spice of

g tog, I may state them seems as cont a

For the Standard Meeting of the Merchants and Tradenten of the City of Raleigh.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of J. Brown, President, and R. S. Tucker, Secretary.

The President stated in a very able and satisfactory manner, the object of the meeting, and pointed out the abuse of a long credit system; which he showed was both injurious to the buyer and the seller.

On motion of H. D. Turner, the President appointed a committee of ten to draft resolutions, which consisted of the following centlemen:

H. D. TURNER, JORDAN WOMBLE, J. R. WILLIAMS, S. H. YOUNG, C. B. ROOT, A. PIZZINI, R. B. HAYWOOD, E. L. HARDING, J. McKIMMON.

The said committee having retified, the meeting was entertained by speeches from Messrs. P. F. Pescud and others.

The committee, through their Chairman, H. D. Turner, pp ared with the following resolutions, which being read, and debated by Messrs. McGee, McKimmon, Iredell, Thompson, Litchford, Pescud, Root, Tucker, Pomeroy, and others, were, with some amendments, unanimously adopted.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS. WHEREAS, The system of twelve months credit, heretofore existing in this community, is far beyond the terms extended to us in the markets where we purchase our supplies; and as the recent crisis in the wholesale markets has universally compelled the dealers in every branch of business to shorten the time heretofore extended to us; in justice to ourselves we adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved 1st, That from and after the first day of Janu-

ary, 1858, all goods sold on a credit to our customers, shall bear interest after the first day of July and January of each year; that is, to make all accounts payable on the first of January and July of each year, and if not paid, to charge the legal rates of interest on the same until paid.

Resolved and That was whose reserved. Resolved 2d, That we whose names are hereunto subscribed, embracing the Dealers and Tradesmen in the City of Raleigh, do pledge ourselves to faithfully carry out these resolutions in spirit and letter.

Resolved 3d, That the foregoing action of this meeting he published in all of the City

be published in all of the City papers together with the names of the subscribers.
On motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. BROWN, Chm'n. R. S. TUCKER, Sec'y.

Heartt & Iredell. Wm Thompson, TR Fentress, W H Williams & Co, H L Evans, D C Murray, Pullen & Belvin, E Rosenthal WHARS Tucker. Pescud & Gatling, James McKimmon, P Ferrell, W W Woodell, C B Root, E Burke Haywood, C W D Hutchings, W M Adams, A Creech, Linn Adams, A Adams, H Keim, Louisa Marling, John C Palmer, W Watson, J J Litchford, C H Thompson, W L Pomeroy, Sam'l H Young, James M Towles, Williams & Haywood, Silas Burns & Co., A J Crocker. McGee & Williams, J J Overby, osiah King. Kramer, Tant & Rogers, R Dobbi Porter, D Turner, Antonio Pizzinni, Upchurch & Royster, W C Upchurch, R B Haywood, W J Griffice, Schloss & Bro., T& E Ligon,

VEGRO WOMAN FOR SALE.-A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, about 45 years old, stout, active and healthy. Apply at this office.

Raleigh, Dec. 80, 1857,

CONSTABLE'S ELECTION.-WE ARE BEquested to announce Mr. I. D. SMITH as a candidate for re-election as Constable in Raleigh District No. 2, at the election on the 3d Monday in January. Dec. 30, 1857.

CITY ELECTIONS. O N MONDAY, THE 18TH OF JANUARY, 1858, there will be an election held at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, for Mayor and nine Commissioners, by
M. B. ROYSTER,
M. H. BROWN, ED. CANTWELL,

January 1, 1858. Register copy and charge City.

DISSOLUTION. THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name and style of BROWN & WIGGINS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
W. J. BROWN.

Raleigh, Dec. 31, 1857.
All claims due the firm will be found in the hands of Mr. W. J. Brown, at the old stand.

NOTICE.-THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY informs the friends and customers of the late firm o Brown & Wiggins, that the DRY GOODS BUSINESS in all its branches will be continued by him at the OLD STAND. 46 FATETTEVILLE ST.

Where he will be pleased to renew his efforts to accome

Thankful for past favors, he pledges himself to merit their continuance. JNO. W. WIGGINS. CARD.-THE SUBSCRIBER, IN TAKING A leave of the patrons of the late firm of Broces & Wiggins, begs to tender to them his thanks for the liberal

support extended to that firm, and respectfully asks for his late partner, Mr. Jxo. W. Wiggins, (by whom the busi-Mr. Wiggins has had much experience in, and has long been familiar with the business in all its branches. I confidently recommend him to my numerous friends and the

public generally. W. J. BROWN.

Arkansas Land for Sale on 10 Years Credit, OFFER FOR SALE NINE ALTERNATE SECTIONS land, lying about sixty miles N. W. of the City of Memphis, near a steamboat landing on the St. Francis river, in tracts of not less than 40 nor more than 640 acres, on a credit of ten years. One-tenth of the purchase money will be required in advance, as carnest-money—the remainder at the expiration of ten years. Six per cent, interest per annum will be charged on the deferred payment, and \$1 for each deed, which will be forwarded by mail on receipt

The land is uniform in value and quality; is fit for cultiwation and suitable for the labitation of man, and is well worth the money which I ask for :. (\$5 per acre.)

If a purchaser becomes dissattled with his contract in twelve months from the date of it, I will deliver up his notes to be cancelled. For further information in relation

to this liberal offer, address, imm distely,

January 1, 1858. MEMPHIS, Tennesses This may certify that I am acquainted with J. H. Unthank of this city, and take pleasure in stating that I be-lieve that any contract which be may enter into for the sale of land, or anything else, will be carried out in good faith on his part. WM. H. CARROLL, P. M. on his part.

at Memphis, Tenb. 1217-wst. BALEIGH MARBLE WORKS.

(Near the corner of Hargett and Wilmington Streets.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG LEAVE TO INFORM
Their friends and the public generally, that they are
now prepared to execute all orders, such as Monuments,
Head-Stones, Tombs and Grave Ornaments of all descriptions, and will manufacture from the best Italian and American Marble, at Northern prices, and finished in the latest and most approved style.

Also, Granite Work of all descriptions for buildings or all other purposes Mason Work, &c., done to order.

N. B. All orders from a distance promptly attend to Address,

THOMAS GRIER.

WANTED AT WAKE MALE AND FEMusic, French, Drawing, Painting, &c. Setisfactory cesti
musials as to qualifications will be required. Sombern
ady prefered.
Address H. B. or W. H. WHITAKER,

I he coal is also remained free from smuti